

the product was alleged in the information for the reason that there was substituted in part for ginger another substance, to wit, capsicum. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the label regarding the drug and the ingredients and substances contained therein, to the effect that it was ginger cordial made from pure ginger root, was false and misleading, in that said drug was not a ginger cordial made from pure ginger root, but was a mixture of ginger cordial and capsicum. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package containing the product failed to bear a statement on the label thereof of the quantity and proportion of alcohol contained therein, whereas it contained alcohol to the extent of 32.97 per cent.

On June 2, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

**2933. Misbranding of stock feed. U. S. v. Rayne Rice Milling Co. (Ltd.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.** (F. & D. No. 4614. I. S. No. 12421-d.)

On August 29, 1913, the United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States for said district an information against the Rayne Rice Milling Co. (Ltd.), a corporation, Rayne, La., alleging the shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 22, 1911, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Texas, of a quantity of so-called Pelican Feed, which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On cases) "90 pounds steam cooked Pelican Feed (picture of pelican); made for horses, mules, and cattle by Rayne Rice Milling Company, Limited, Rayne, La. Bemis N. O. 3385." (On tag) "Good for a hundred pounds. H. H. Herrington, Director. The inspection tax has been paid on this feed. J. W. Carson, State Feed Inspector, College Station, Texas. Steam cooked Pelican Feed, made of rice, rice bran, rice polish, corn chops, cottonseed meal and blackstrap molasses, made by Rayne Rice Milling Co. (Ltd.) Rayne, Louisiana, Analysis: Crude fat, 4%; Crude Protein, 10.50%; Carbohydrates, 50%; fiber, 12.90%."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Moisture (per cent).....	7. 80
Ether extract (per cent).....	4. 79
Protein (per cent).....	9. 08
Crude fiber (per cent).....	12. 87

Misbranding of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that, as a matter of truth and fact, the article of food did not contain 10.50 per cent of protein as shown on the label, and that same was false and misleading, and that the product did not contain exceeding 9.09 per cent of protein, and was intended to deceive and mislead the purchaser and consumer of same in the manner aforesaid.

On December 15, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

**2934. Adulteration of horse beans. U. S. v. 380 Sacks of Horse Beans. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 4616. S. No. 1538.)

On October 7, 1912, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 380 sacks of horse beans remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at the St. Ann Street warehouse of Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Co., New

Orleans, La., alleging that the product had been shipped by M. J. O'Reilly, San Francisco, Cal., and transported from the State of California into the State of Louisiana, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The product bore no label.

Adulteration of the product was alleged in the libel for the reason that 10 per cent thereof contained live broad-bean weevils, and that in addition 7 per cent of the remainder was bug eaten, and the said horse beans contained a total of approximately 18 per cent of weevil-infected and bug-eaten beans, and therefore the said beans consisted of filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable and animal substances, particularly the excreta of said weevils.

On March 29, 1913, the answer and other pleadings that had been filed by said M. J. O'Reilly, claimant, having been withdrawn, the default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal, and that the claimant, M. J. O'Reilly, should pay the costs of the proceedings.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

**2935. Adulteration of cream tartar. U. S. v. Pan Chemical Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50.**  
(F. & D. No. 4620. I. S. No. 2160-d.)

On April 22, 1913, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Pan Chemical Co., a corporation, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on May 18, 1911, from the State of New York into the State of Washington, of a quantity of cream tartar which was adulterated. The product was labeled: "400# Pulverized Cream Tartar. Pan Chemical Co., New York."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the presence of 62 milligrams of lead per kilogram. Adulteration of the product was alleged in the information for the reason that it contained a certain added poisonous and deleterious ingredient—to wit, lead—which might render it injurious to health.

On May 5, 1913, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty to the information and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1914.*

**2936. Adulteration and misbranding of peach brandy compound; adulteration and misbranding of banana cordial; adulteration and misbranding of apple brandy. U. S. v. Sam Rosenbaum. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs.** (F. & D. No. 4622. I. S. Nos. 16174-d, 16175-d, 16176-d.)

At the November, 1912, term of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana the grand jurors of the United States within and for said district, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, returned an indictment against Sam Rosenbaum, Terre Haute, Ind., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on March 20, 1912, from the State of Indiana into the State of Illinois:

(1) Of a quantity of peach brandy compound which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "Peach Brandy Compound." Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed the following results:

Specific gravity at 15.56° C.....	0.94486
Proof (degrees).....	89.34
Solids (per cent).....	0.044
Sucrose (per cent).....	None.
Ash (per cent).....	0.0027